Amnsements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING, as 3-BORN TO GOOD LUCK-MORE LUNDERS THAN ONE. Mr. Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooks, fewers, George Huland, John R. T. Ringgold, Leonard, Poperations, Ward, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mrs. John Selton, Mrs. Marx 10th, Miss Cerman, Miss Farrett

THIS EVENING AS S-COLUMBES RECONSTRUCTED-A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Mr. John Blougham, Missenty Mestille, J. C. Dam.

WOOD'S THEATER. EVENING-THE ELVES-TOO MUCH FOR GOOD.

The Worrell histers, Kathleen O'Neil and full company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-SANDFORD'S CELEBRATED MINSTRELS - BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE - THE BRASS
BAND and REYSTONE BOYS Entire change of bill.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING SPIRAL MOUNTAIN - DOUBLE LEGELLE PERLETSE-VILLAGE APOTHEGARY. The Builty Family, Senorita Rosita, Mora. Agoust. Matinee at 2 p. m. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—JACK AND GILL, Mr. G. L. Fox
and full company, ONE, HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.
THE CAROLINA TWINS.

ITALIAN OPERA, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THUS EVENING at 0-CRISPING E LA COMARE, .Mle.
Canisse, Signors Bellini, Errani, Marra, Fossati and Patti.

THIS EVENING, at 2.—THE COLLEEN BAWN, The Webb

THIS EVENING AT E-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening.

Ensiness Notices.

A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS

. the sure result of a Bottle of CONGRESS WATER

CLEARS THE HEAD.

CONGRESS WATER CURRS BILIOUSNESS.

SHARPENS THE APPETITE For GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPRESIA

take ENFIRE WATER SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HULSE'S PROTECTOR from Cholera, Cholera Morbus and flowel Complaints. Other articles are intended to cure after you wherever you go, constantly, silently, and painlessly fortifying the system and warding off the treacherous disease. Thousands in this city and elsewhere testify to the benefits they have derived from wearing them, and feel fell confidence in advising all to put them on. All this class of diseases are easily prevented by proper precaution, and no article yet discovered has come so near being a sure Prophylactic as this ped. For sale by Druggists generally, or wholesale by Hans & ROCKLE, J. V. Hutsz & Co., Proprietors.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They are magnified to system.
They put fly the breath and cure sour stomach.
They put fly the breath and constinction. They care Dyspepals and Constipation.
They care Diver Compilate and Nervous Headache.
DRAFTE PLANTATION BITTENS have cared more cases of chronic weekness, convenion, melancholy and want of visit energy, that any methods the world have ever produced. They are particularly adopted to detreate females and persons of sefentary occupations. Observe the proprietory private samp over the care of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to

P. H. DRAFTE C.

We desire to call attention to the Saratoga
Spring Warne. The majysis shows it to contain a large per
cent more medicatal mineral properties than the Congress, Kishingen,
Yichy, or my other Spring Water in the world. Its touc, directing
remarkable manner, www.monderful, and invisorate the system in a
Progetab. Hotels and Groaver. We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches Ants and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Meths. The original and genuine is signed E. Luos. All others are imitations. Take no other insect Powder but Luos's. Sold by all druggiets, and by Bannus & Co., No. 21 Park-row.

Keep your horses' hoofs in perfect order. DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE will do it, and will cure Scratches, Swellings, Sores, Cuts, Galls, Bruises, and in many cases Quittor, Spavin. and Eularged Joints. 50 cents a box. Sold by Droggists, Harness

ALL SAFES NOT WORTHLESS. PORTLAND, July 16, 1806.

Mears, Valenting & Butlers:
Have opened 17 Alum Patent Sales. Contents all preserved. Five feft unlocked. After removing contents had the woodwork burned out. Full particulars by mail.

D. W. THOMPSON.

tion of institude and debility which enervates the system, predisposing it in disease. To counteract the effect, use MARSDEN'S CAUSAVA Toxic, prepared from the choicest Peruvian Bark, pleasant to take certain to relieve. Depot, No. 487 Broadway. Price, \$1.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S Scorning Starp, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fall. It revolutes the storough and howels, corrects, acidity, and cures wind colle : produces natural, quiet s'esp. by relieving the child from pain.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own ad others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALON and and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and URT PLASTER SAPES. For sale law. MARTIN & Co. 275 Broadway, and 721 Chestnot-et., Phila.

AGUE .- STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain pure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected distri-Sold by all Druggists.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE, with al the latest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE REST FOR PARKET TEE. D. S. COVERT & Co., No. 513 Broadway, N. Y. THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING

PLINER, BRAUNEBORF& Co., No. 84 Bowery, N. Y.

FINELE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seem is stronger and less hable to rip in use or west, than the Bock stitch."—[" Judge's Report" at the " Island Park Trial." Send for the " Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,600 Chestaut-st. Phila: Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green at., Boaton. Avoid fraudulent insitations of his nations.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supportes, &c.—Manse & Co. & Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Versyet. Lady attendant. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, teeps it glossy and from fulling out, removes dandroff, the hing used. Sold by Russron No. 10 Aster House, and drug PLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best nihe world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baken Sewing Machine Company, No. 65 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. - ELIAS HOWE,

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 17, 1866. Costa Rica coffee has advanced 123 cents, in consequence a rumor concentrating 800,000 pounds in single hands. It is sto rumored that 1,000,000 pounds may seek the London market. Costa Rica closed firm, at 23je.; Central American, 23c.; Manila, 22je.

Arrived, steamer Del Norte, from Eureka, bringing \$10,-300 in treasure.

300 in treasure.

Say Francisco, July 16, 1866.

The amount of freight money received here during the six months ending July 1, shows a decrease from the same period last year of upward of \$500,000.

Sydney dates of April 21, report the market for Breadsuffs much depressed, in consequence of the arrival of 29 cargoes from California and South America. California Flour is quoted at £16, and Chih at £13,10s. per tun.

Mining Stocks are better. Belcher, \$140; Ophir, \$255; Gould & Curry, \$725; Yellow Jacket, \$555; Savage, \$30; Imperial, \$91; Chollar, \$191. Legal Tenders, 704.

Sax Francico Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

Gen. Halleck has ordered an immediate survey of a new route from Big Bend, Truchee River and Owyhee, 1 daho.

Idaho.
The schooner Milton Badger, from Honolulu, brings 2,300 kegs of sugar.
Mining schares steady. Yellow Jacket, \$545; Ophir, \$259; Chollar Potosi, \$186; Imperial, 91. Legal tenders,

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1806.

To Correspondents. No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverla intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad

ters for this office should be addressed to "The Tags

STEVENS EROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta at., Carent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Sessesses and Appartunes and Appartunes as

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman aratogs wells the Tainung for ave conts, and his boys sell it or sidewals in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. By the arrival of the Africa at Halifax we have one day's

later news from Europe. The latest advices state that Italy and Prussia had accepted the proposal for an armistice. A Vienna telegram says that there is a good prospect of an armistice for aix weeks. Prussia, in case of an armistice being agreed upon, will demand the occupation of Bohemia and the evacuation by Austria of the fortresses of Konigeratz, Josephstadt, and Theresien-

The Prussians have defeated the Bavarians at Dermbach, in

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was success ally laid on the 6th inst. The marriage of the Princess Helena took place on thh 5th inst. The death of the Marquis of Landsdown is announced. A petition from the widow of

The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully landed on the 7th inst., Cyrus W. Field having telegraphed from Valentia to that effect.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt, and to provide for funding the same, was taken up, amended, and ordered to be printed. A vote upon it will be pressed to day. The Civil Appropriation bill have taken the disease, while this is a preventive and to keep you in your usual state of health. This protector is ever with you. The bill authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi, already passed by the Senate, was taken up, and the House amend-ments acted upon, when it was sent back to that body for concurrence. The House bill Equalizing Bountles was called up, but before it could be considered, the death of the late Senator Lane of Kansas was announced, when the Senate, after adopting the usual resolutions of respect, and listening to several onlogies upon the deceased, at 3:30 adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Washburne of Ill. was granted leave of

absence on account of ill health. The contested election case of Koonts agt, Coffroth, from the Sixteenth District of Penn., was called up, and the resolution declaring Koontz entitled to the seaf agreed to without a discussion.. Several reports of committees were listened to, when the Senate amendments to the resolution creating a joint Committee of Retrenenment amendments to the bill fixing the number of Judges of the upon. The new tariff bill, reported on July 16 from the Com gel attempt to Lty upon the table, was passed, Year 88, Nays 34. It provisions will be found in our regular Congressional report. A concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the present session on the 25th inst. was offered. After action on several amendments, the House agreed to the resolution-78 to 57. The death of Senator Lane was then announced, when remarks were made by Messrs. Clarke, Farquhar and Niblack.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An important member of the Fenian Brotherhood is said to have arrived at Mr. Stephens's headquarters yesterday, direct from Ireland. He reports the Brotherhood in excellent con-

view of the decision of Judge Gilbert, adverse to the charter, have dismassed their local police, Superintendents of Highways and Poor, Pound Masters, &c., to await the decision of

the higher Court, upon the constitutionality of the charter.

Xesterday morning was the time set down for hearing mo-tions before Judge Cardozo for the Excise Board to show cause why several temporary injunctions granted to liquor dealers. who had no excuses under the act of 1857, should not be made permanent. Upon counsel coming in the Judge announced should direct counsel for plaintiffs (Messrs, McKeon and Smyth), to enter an order making the injunctious absolute.

In the case of A. Demiston agt. S. Draper, which refers to a quantity of cotton seized in Georgia under the confiscation laws, it was decided yesterday that the sait could not be brought into the Supreme Court of Georgia, as had been attempted, but came within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court, and must be retained there.

Dr. D. H. Bissell Deputy-Health Officer on board the hospital ship Falcon at the Lower Quarantine, reports-30 ressels

One case of cholers occurred in this city yesterday-that of deaths have already occurred from all causes. Notice was received by the Sanitary Superintendent yesterday of the prevalence of the cholers on Hart's Island. The Sanitary ommittee of the Board of Health have issued a card concern ing the symptoms and proper freatment of sun-streke.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Court of Ap

peals, the Police Commissioners yesterday decided to add \$13.750, with accrued interest from 1860, to the Police Life Insurance Fand, the Court deciding that policemen could not receive the money as a gift, but that the above disposition might

A National Convention of Underwriters is now in session in this city, the object being to place the business of fire insur-

A large gathering of the Democracy was held at Reading, Penu., yesterday. Montgomery Binir, George H. Pendleton, and H. J. Rodgers of New Jersey, were present. Resolutions of the usual Democratic stripe were adopted.

at 1491. Government bonds were dull and steady. Railway and State bonds are steady with moderate transactions. Miscellaneous largely dealt in. At Second Board the market was all strong, and the oying general. Money continues easy at \$400 per cect, with many canactions at lower rates. Foreign exchange is merely numberal.

vass upon the principles of the Reading Convention they will go to irretrievable ruin. Montgomery Blair's speech is a threat of civil war, and an appeal to the worst passions of the worst men. The people of the loval States will not endure to be told that if the Union candidates are elected in October the North will be the scene of civil war, begun by the defeated party and the South. Pennsylvania is not to be terrified into electing Clymer. These threats are the courage of cowards.

On the second page of to-day's paper we print a review of the second volume of Napoleon's Life of Cæsar, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid's "After the War;" On the sixth page Commercial matters, and on the seventh, Law Intelligence, Excise, The Fire Department, and the Drama.

The Copperheads had a high time in Reading, Pa., yesterday, over President Johnson, the Democracy, and such things. We believe Reading is noted for the stimulating properties of its ale.

The Senate bill fixing the number of Judges, of the Supreme Court of the United States passed the House yesterday.

The Tariff bill passed the House yesterday, and,

with all its deficiencies, we shall welcome its indorsement by the Senate. The House has fixed July 25 as the date of its ad-

ournment, and we suppose the Senate will concur

with it.

Most of the offices around the Capitol, and especialy the Senate, are nearly sinecures, and we are glad that the iniquitous attempt to raise the high salaries public debt contrasts singularly with these schemes to

called-were not disposed, it seems, to compromise

WHO ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS? Our country has been convulsed and devastated by a great Civil War. It is now to be reëstablished on the foundations of Peace and Law. Grave differences preceded, accompanied, and survive, our armed strife. These are to be adjusted by votes, not by charges and bullets. On this point, the public mind is made up. We have had bloodshed and rapine enough. We have as many cripples, widows and orphans, as can be properly cared for. Our Public Debt and Taxes are all that we can well bear. The people want Peace, and will command it. Whoever attempts revolutionary violence will incur a defeat as signal as and far more speedy than that of the Confederates.

The President and Congress have widely differing plans of Restoration or Reconstruction. These differences reflect those existing among the People. They have a legal right to differ. So long as each shall keep within the forms of law, there is nothing to excite alarm in their antagonism.

The Executive has rights in the premises which the Legislative power can neither ignore nor invade. The President may misuse his discretion, yet be esponsible for his error to the People alone. So Congress may act unwisely, even perversely, without affording the President any pretext for Executive interference. To the Courts and to the People, their common master, must all differences be referred for ultimate decision.

President Johnson, like his lamented predecessor, has repeatedly, explicitly, admitted the Constitutional authority of Congress, especially over the whole subject of admitting Senators and Representatives. No one who pretends to regard the Federal Constitution George W. Judson has been presented to the House of Com-

But suppose a state of things which might give the President opportunity to decide between rival bodies, each claiming to be the Congress of the United States. Suppose a minerity of the members indisputably entitled to seats should consort with nearly all those chosen from the States lately in revolt, thus making a quorum and organizing, and suppose the President should recognize and by force uphold this body to the exclusion of the true Congress, what then !

We answer, The case is not supposable. The Senate of the United States is a continuing body-its organization and its officers remain until changed by its express and duly recorded vote. Any new claimant of a seat, whether from a subsisting or a new State, must submit his credentials to the scrutiny and judgment of the Senate as it is, and must abide its decision. No Senate can be formed by violence and riot; and no House so formed can obtain recognition from the true Senate. So the scheme of pitch-poling the Rebels into Congress must be given up. They will have to come in at least as civilly as they went

The Times's talk of resistance to such a plot as revo utionary can deceive no one. If Congress should attempt to expel the President from office, otherwise than by impeachment, its action would be revolutionary, and would be promptly put down. So, if the President shall attempt to oust Congress, or recognize a bogus body as the true Congress, he will meet with a similar and swift discomfiture.

The Times's apprehension that Congress may invoke an insurrection of the people to sustain them in that position" is exactly of a piece with the Rebel reviling of Lincoln as a usurper, and as "waging an unprovoked war against a people who had never wronged him." Millions were deceived by this once; they will not be so easily deceived again.

Let it be clearly understood that the People of the United States will have no more Civil War, and that whosoever shall incite one will very surely and promptly come to grief. If he should attempt to raise a "Stop thief!" cry against those who stood by the Constitution and laws, his failure will be none the less complete, but only the more ignominious.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

The latest European accounts which we publish this morning, and which are one day later than the advices brought by the Pereire, report the acceptance by Prussia and Italy of the proposed armistice. The news, however, is not official, and lacks, we think, confirmation, especially as it does not well agree with semi-official statements of the Prussian Government.

In the mean time, it may already be regarded as certain that the cession of Venetia to France means very acceptance of the proposed cession by France would make it certain that Austria, in exchange, re- of the United States by the pistol of Wilkes Booth ceived very positive assurances of French sympathy and support in her conflict with Prussia. This supposition is strengthened by the accounts from enna and Paris. An official paper of Vienna tells us that the Emperor had for some time been intending to make this offer to France, in order thus to obtain a separate peace with Italy, and be thereby enabled to use his whole army against Prussia. Dis-Prussia hesitated to adopt the proposed armistice, the French Government ordered her fleet to take formal possession of Venice, and the French flag to be hoisted all along the frontier, and that she warned the Italians not to attack a part of what was now French territory. The semi-official papers began to take, in a very conspicuous manner, side with Austria against Prussia, and to demonstrate that a dismemberment of Austria would not be in the interest

The next arrival from Europe will probably give us armistice. In the present stage of the negotiations, it looks as though France has agreed with Austria upon an attempt to detach Italy from the alliance with Prussia, and to leave Austria not only at liberty to continue the war against Prussia, but to give her

in this war at least the moral aid of France. A longer continuance of the war among the German States would, of course, lead to new exertions of each of the contending Powers to gain the friendship of France, and to an emulation, to make to France the most advantageous offers of territorial aggrandizement in exchange for her aid.

LOUISIANA.

R. H. Howell, President pro ton of the Convention which framed the present Free State Constitution of Louisiana (and which adjourned subject to call), summons that body to meet in the City of New-Orleans on the 30th inst., to ratify the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the present Congress. The Governor is requested meantime to order elections in those districts which, being under Rebel sway, chose no delegates to the Convention as originally

We have private assurances that the Unionists of Louisiana, having endured a full year of Rebel domination, are ready to dispense with any more of it. They know that they are a large majority of the entire people, and they mean to be respected accord-We hope for great good from the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE DERBY MINISTRY.

The great difficulty which confronted Lord Derby when he undertook the formation of a Government has been surmounted, and our latest advices inform us that the new Ministry has been installed. We use the term government for the sake of convenience; but to assume the responsibility of forming a new Admin-

themselves more deeply than they had already done in the opposition they offered to the Reform bill of the late Cabinet. The majority of them, doubtless, opposed that measure without any reference to the contingency of a change of Ministry. It was not that they cared to see Russell displaced by Derby in the Peers, or Disraeli assuming the leadership of the Commons instead of Gladstone, that they joined the ranks of the Tory obstructives to help in defeating the bill. A variety of motives, mostly personal to themselves, entered into the opposition of the more active and prominent of these renegades; but with the greater number the controlling influence at work was a secret dislike and dread of Parliamentary reform as dangerous to the present distribution of political power in England-in other words, to that monstrous class legislation which many so-called Liberals, with loud professions to the contrary on their lips, really desire, in their hearts, to see perpetuated. The bill defeated, they felt they had gained all they wanted for the present, and as they were not prepared incontinently to transfer their allegiance to Lord Derby, they declined to associate themselves with him in the formation of a new Government. Disappointed in this quarter, the noble Earl was compelled to fall back upon his old friends, and to reproduce, with a few modifications, the Cabinet with which he managed eight years ago to hold office for a brief period. And this is just the weakness of his Government; this is just what makes it a Government in name only, and not in power. As exclusively Tory, it represents the minority in the House of Commons, not the majority. As exclusively Tory, it stands in antagonism to the enlightened sentiments of the bulk of the English people on questions of political reform and industrial progress. As exclusively Tory it stands identified with a hereditary party policy opposed to popular rights. It represents a party historically associated with the most determined and persistent opposition to every measure of legislation which, during the last fifty years, has proposed the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes in England. It has no programme to submit to the public-for reactionary measures it will not venture to propose-and the policy of the truly Liberal party it is morally forbidden to adopt. It has no banner to raise around which it may call the people to rally, and, as it cannot command the support of popular sympathy, it is doomed to fall to pieces at no But this resuscitated Derby Ministry will have its

uses as regards the advancement of the national interests and of the cause of popular progress. If its brief life do nothing more, it will afford confirmatory proof of the fact that the day is past and gone forever when legislation in the interests of an aristocratic class is possible in England. Slowly but surely is the idea gaining ground among the English people that Government is the creation of the people, and exists by the people's will and for the people's good--that it is the servant, not the master of the people. With this idea the Americans have long been familiar. It lies at the root of all our governmental institutions, and practically and potentially influences all our political arrangements. The world, however, is yet to learn the Lesson; and we believe that the English people, among whom the idea has been for a considerable period of time virtually obsolete, will prove apt scholars under the teachings and leadership of such statesmen as W. H. Gladstone, John Bright, and John Stuart Mill. The delesion under which the Tories have been laboring, that the material prosperity which England enjoys, and the social benefits which, thanks to the enlightened and liberal legislation of recent years, have been secured to the masses, have had the effect of making the people indifferent to their political rights, is in a fair way of being completely dispelled. In the light of American history, the English are beginning to see what self-government really means, and to understand what rights belong to the people. They are consequently becoming bolder in their demands, and we strongly incline to the opinion that with the downfall of Lord Derby's present Ministry there will be a final end to Tory role in England. England has had the last of the Plantagenets, the last of the Stuarts; she is to have, likewise, the last of the Tories. Is the present Earl of Derby to be the last of the line? It is to be hoped the immortal distinction will be reaped by his

ancient bouse.

We cannot realize that he who was made President has any moral right to remove from office those who helped make him Vice-President, in order to fill their places with Copperheads and ex-Rebels. Even if it were clear-which it surely is not-that Presidents may justifiably remove from office those who opposed their election, in order to annount those who supported it, we consider Mr. Johnson's case very different from that, and we deny his right to remove those who patches from Paris state that, when Italy and helped him to office in order to appoint instead those who revited him as one of the worst of mankind Hence we think it right in Congress to do all in its

power to save Rapublicans in office from proscription. Having done that, we neither fear nor deprecate his action in the premises, so far as it may be expected to exert a political influence. If he should to-morrow remove every Republican office-holder within his reach, and appoint instead Randallites and Rebel sympathizers, we believe he would strengthen the party thus proscribed. Our friends in office are very quiet and reticent. Kick them out, and they will be anthentic news of the acceptance or rejection of the lively as akinned cels in hot vinegar. Witness the

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: I inclose a check for \$36 for 24 copies of The Weekly Thinexe. You may add 23 to my club at this place, I have been Postmaster at this place for the last five years, and have always worked to give your paper a circulation, but Andy Johnson has removed me from office and appointed a Copperhead in my place. I shall continue my efforts for the costmaster is circulating a paper asking returned soldiers to enmstances in regard to my removal are very interesting, and that has yet transpired. Yours.

SLANDERS OF THE SUN.

Anticipated evils are seldom as dangerous as those unforeseen. For months the cholera has been coming; ship after ship, bearing the disease, has been anhored in the Lower Bay, and every day a few cases are reported in the heart of the city. Still the cholera remains a threat. But the people who fear it most and are baunted by vague presentments of collapse, forget the thousand other modes of death in their read of this particular disease. Dysentery killed more people in this city last week than the cholera is likely to do in the whole Summer, and yesterday thirty-two fatal cases of sun-stroke were reported. Under these circumstances umbrellas are certainly

The sun, however, which gives life to everything, is very rarely the true cause of death, Base-ball players who take violent exercise in the hottest part of the day, and continue it for hours, are never killed by sun-stroke. Dissipation, drinking, and in some cases mere debility, are the causes of most of the deaths calumniously attributed to the sun. A healthy, prudent man can endure a great deal of broiling, and, incredible as it may seem, it is a fact that the the Cabinet which the noble Premier has succeeded | sunny side of Broadway, at noon, is practically cooler in patching up scarcely deserves that name. Driven than the interiors of our houses. A chose by the resignation of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry atmosphere at 80 degrees will heat the blood more than the open air at 100. attached to them was so promptly met in the Senate istration, Lord Derby attempted at first to construct | The people who were found dead in their beds yesteryesterday. The statements made by Mr. Fessenden a Ministry on the basis of coalition. In this he failed. day were improbably the victims of sun-stroke; foul should receive general attention. The bill to pay the The "Adullamites"-as the renegade Liberals are air thickened and poisoned their blood. The sun is

often slandered, when whisky is to blame. The chean groggeries sell sun-stroke, and Judge Cardozo's decisions have doubtless hit many a poor fellow on the head. We doubt very much whether we use enough sun in the Summer time; that wonderful rain of heat and light that deluges the earth should not be always avoided. It is sometimes best to resist the temptation of the shady side of the street and take the sun bath as a refreshment. Sunshine is now prescribed as a remedy for paralysis and rheumatism, and has worked its miracles, and if the roofs could be taken off of all our houses, it is certain that the per centage of deaths would be diminished. A person in good health need have little fear of sunstroke with ordinary prudence. It is well to avoid drinking spirituous liquors, excessive labor in the heat, exercise after hearty meals, and foul air. Nor is an umbrella to be altogether despised, even by the most devoted of Fire worshipers. Judge Cardozo having decided to proceed in null fy-

ng the Excise law, in defiance of the Supreme Court

decisions in Brooklyn, we print herewith in full the

very able opinion of Judge Gilbert in one of the cases decided. The learned Judge puts his points with great clearness and vigor. He speaks like a man of strong convictions, and in the tone of one who is free from all doubts as to the right of his own views, and as to the wrong of those of our Common Pleas Judges. Our cotemporary, The Sunday Mercury, in a scurrilous attack upon the Judge for his decision, seems to think his moral character-as the same could be proved by Senator Murphy were he called as a witness-bad enough to have brought him to a different conclusion upon the constitutionality of this liquor law. Perhaps Judge Gilbert will accept the criterio of character tendered by The Mercury, and point to his decision as proof that if his tastes are not quite wholesome, his morals are at least not so bad as The Mercury would insinuate. The Judge, however, did not seem to be troubled by the article in question when brought before him by Mr. District-Attorney Morris. He seems to think that neither his character nor his tastes need any vindication in a court of lawan opinion in which, we believe, all who know him

In truth, it is a very hard thing to make a "Rum Democrat" out of an Old Line Whig, and a still harder thing to make a corrupt Judge out of an able, upright

The bill to provide for the funding of the Public Debt, and he reduction of the rate of interest, was yesterday amended in several important particulars, and it will probably pass the Senate much in its pres ent form. We hope so, for Mr. Sherman's amend mendments cover most of the ground, and the bill will be of immersurable advantage to the country. It is necessary to revise the hasty and unequal financial legislation of the war, and base the future conduct of the Treasury upon principles and not expedients. The funding of the debt and establishment of a uniform rate of interest must lighten the weight of taxation by distributing it over a greater length of time. Mr. Sherman's third section makes sound provision for the payment of the principal, and every year, upon this plan, will simplify our

The additional section proposed by Mr. Sherman, and promptly adopted by the Senate, providing that duties on foreign goods shall be set apart for the payment of the debt, will have an invaluable effect as a practical argument for Protection. If foreign imposts are specifically applied to the reduction of our debt, even the mind as duli as a post must see the advantages of the Tariff. -Altogether we are very glad that the Senate

seems at last to have been aroused to the necessity of at least trying to contract our redundant cur rency and reduce our vast National Debt. Mr. Sherman's propositions are generally good so far as they go, though they do not go far enough. The Senate, however, concurred so promptly and heartily that we hope Mr. Sherman may be encouraged to go further.

There is an apt quotation about the thief fearing each bush an officer, which we would recommend to those of our cotemporaries that have been gongthumping about civil war.

The World brings out its little goug and makes a noise similar to that of Mr. Raymond. It is hard to tell which makes the most noise or shows the THE ASSAULT ON A CORRESPONDENT.-From a

Washington paper of yesterday we glesn the following addi

spondent in that city on Tuesday:

About 2 o'check yesterday afternoon a furious and brutal assault was made upon Mr. U. H. Painter, Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer, by a man naused Benjamin F. Beveridge, who has the reputation of being a professional rowdy. The affair occurred on the lower floor of the count wing of the Capitol. Mr. Painter, who is clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, had been in the room of that Coumittee, which is just below the House post jamin F. Beveridge, who has the reputation of being a professional rowdy. The affair counted on the lower floor of the south wing of the Capital. Mr. Painter, who is clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, had been in the room of that Committee, which is just below the House post office, and was standing near the door in conversation with Mr. W. B. Shaw, when Beveridge and a man named Edward Towors, from Philadelphia, accompanied by Mr. Hemphil, one of the doorkeepers of the House, approached, and Mr. Shaw commenced a conversation with the last-mentioned in regard to the confirmation of Mr. Slomaker, of Philadelphia, as Collector for the First District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Painter joined in the conversation, remarking that if Mr. Stoammker did not make better progress than he had with a certain Senator on whom he had enied, he would not soon be confirmed. In reply to some statement of Mr. Painter as to Mr. Stoammaker's interview with the Senator in question. Beveridge, who with Towers had stood near during the conversation without participating, stepped forward, saying, "You lie, you —" Mr. Painter replied, "I don't know you, str; I am not aware that I have any quarrel with you;" to which Beveridge retorted, "I know you, though; I've been laying for you for several days, and I'll kill you, you —" As he finished, he struck Mr. Painter a heavy blow on the breast, nearly knocking him down. Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Sanw called to him to run, which he dtd, closely followed by Beveridge, exame up with him within filten feet of the spot where he first struck him and again knocked him down. He then sprang upon him with the fair of a tiger and beyan kicking him on the head and stamping on him. He had given him two severs kicks on the head when Coll Slaight, who chanced to drag the assentiant away from Mr. P., whom the Celonel believes he would have soon killed if let alone. He was able to restrain him to some extent, aithough he save Mr. P., one severe kick on the log after Col. S. had taken held of him. Some

POLITICAL.

[By Telegraph.] THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION INDORSED AT RICH-MOND-DELEGATES TO BE SENT.

MOND—DELEGATES TO BE SENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 18, 1868.

The State Executive Committee of the party organizations of 1860 held an adjourned meeting at the Capitol to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions declaring, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, that they heartily sympathize with the law-abiding citizens of Northern States in the object of the proposed Philadelphia Convention: assuring them of their anxious disposition to cooperate with them in restoring real peace, in bringing back the Government in practice to its settled principle and usage under the Constitution, and assuring to all blessings of equal, free republican government. The second resolution recommends the people to hold District Conventions to elect delegates, and provides that in the event of a failure of any District to act, this body will nominate delegates at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 1st of August.

Gen. Sherman and Secretary Chase at Dartmouth College. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 18, 1868.

The corner-stone of the new Gymnasium building of Dartmouth College, endowed by Wilham H. Bissell of Newof Darmouth College, endowed by W.ham H. Rissell of New-York, was laid this afternoon in presence of a large concourse of people, who were addressed by Senstor Patterson, newly-elected United States S-nator from New-Hampshire. Chief-bustice Chase was prevented from attending by indisposition. He is in town, as also Gen. Sherman and a multitude of people attracted by the distinguished visitors. The Commencement excreises take place to-morrow.

Marvard College Commencement

The Custom-House, Banks and Brokers offices are closed to-day, being a enstomary observance paid to the Harvard College Commencement.

WASHINGTON

The House Resolution to Adjourn on the 25th.

The Senate About to Pass the Funding Bill.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supplementary Tariff Bill-Importation Proviso.

Increased Duties on Cigars and Certain Imported Goods.

Rumors of the Recognition and Admis-

sion of Tennessee.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Late Assault on the Clerk of a Committee.

THE HON, FREEMAN CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, Wednesday, July 18, 1866. THE HOUSE At the opening of the House to-day the session

promised to be very doil, but before adjournment matters got to be quite lively. Before the expiration of the morning boar the House was engaged on business relating to the District. The most important matter acted upon was a resolution introluced by Mr. Delano of Ohio fixing the 23d tast, as the time of adjournment of Congress. The House had just finished acting upon the supplementary Tariff bill when the resolution of adjournment was offered. The Democratic side of the House seemed clated at the prospect of getting home; but the very radical members viewes the proposition with anything but favor. Mesars, Ingersoll Stevens, Keller, and Banks especially, opposed the resolution. Several members asked Mr. Delano to change the time from the 23d to the 25th inst., which he refused to do and demanded the previous question, thus cutting off all debate. Mr. Ash ley (Ohio) moved an amendment to change the time to the 25th which was agreed to. Mr. Ingersoll then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The year and have were taken and the motion was defeated by a vote of 78 Year and 57 Nays. Those in favor of continuing in session had in their number some of the most prominent Union men in the House, and they were determined to lose no opportunity of defeating the project. Accordingly year and mays were called for, which was done for the purpose of killing time. However, a vote on the final question was soon reached, and resulted in its being adopted by 78 Yeas to 57 Nays, which fixes the time of adjourn ment on the 25th inst., provided the Senate concurs. As a inst resort the opponents of the resolution moved to reconsider the vote. This motion was laid on the table by a vote of 72 Yeas to 58 Nays. This settled the question, and as it was the last opportunity to fight the matter its cuemies gave up in despair. The Democrats voted solidly for adjournment. The discussion of the above matter occupied about an hour and a half of the session; and in the middle of the proceedings a heavy ain fell, which was received joyfully by many of the mem pers, who clapped their bands and shouted thanks. No won der, for the heat has been intense for the last few days. The joint resolution for adjournment will come up in the Squate to

morrow, and will be concurred in.
THE TARIFF BILL. The House to-day passed a supplementary Tariff bill reported by Mr. Morrill. It merely protects the Government is increasing the present duties on several articles, the impor-tation of which is very large, and duties on same very small. The principal item of the bill is the section adding to present duties on all imported merchandise the cost of transportation-shipment, of trans-shipment, with all expenses, including from place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; value of box, sack, etc., in which goods are contained; commission at usual rates, but in no case less than 21 per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges for putting up and preparing for transportation or slipment. Under the present law a duty is required only on the aworn, actual price of imported goods at the place of purchase. By the above provision the duties on imported merchandise are raised considerably, and meet the approval of fron and coal men, which they say, is better than nothing. passage of the bill stood 88 Yeas to 34 Nays. It will go to the nate to-morrow, and will be passed by that body, as it was submitted to the Finance Committee of the Senate by the Vays and Means Committee of the House before presented to

It is the confident expectation of Congressmen to admit Tennessee even yet before adjournment. Prominent Tennessee Unionists have been in correspondence with the best legal authorities of both Houses, touching the absence of Copperheads from the Tennessee House of Representatives to prevent a quorum, and the opinion is universally expressed tary absence of a minority in the Tennessee Legislature any more than the withdrawal of Robels from Cocgress, in 1861, could have broken a quorum and stopped legislation there. It is probable that the majority ow in the house at Nashville will ratify the amendment, and that Congress will accept that action as valid and admit Sen ators from Tennessee immediately, leaving it for the Supreme Court to decide upon the right of a factions minority to do what

Mr. Sherman called up his Funding bill in the

THE BILL TO FUND THE DEST.

Senate to-day, and so amended it as to almost change its character. It is said that as amended the bill will pass the Senate within a few days. It will hardly become a law during The Senate to-day commenced the work of retrenchment, for which a Joint Committee was recently appointed by proposing to increase the salaries of all its officers and employés. Mr. Fessenden opposed the bill in a speech which had the desired effect of securing a recommittal. Among other things, it was proposed, he said, to raise tos saiary of the Stationery Keeper from \$1.800 to \$2.500 per an-num. He did not know but this increase ought to be granted.

at he knew that the man who drew the salary at present did not perform the service, and was never to be found in the the Senate on some private basiness. The person referred to senger to Col. Forney, the Secretary of the Senate. THE ASSAULT ON MR. PAINTER-LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. Judge Wylie of the District Supreme Court to-day issued a writ of habens corpus, directed to N. D. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, commanding him to produce the bodies of Benjamin F. Beveridge and Edward Towers, who were arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting U. H. mitee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, and correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Ordway appeared and made a return on the writ that the accused were

held in his enstody by order of the House of Representatives,

in pursuance of a resolution, a copy of which was attached. The counsel for the parties went into a long discussion about

the rights of the people and the abuses of Congress, asserting that the Sergeaut-at-Arms was guilty of contempt, and for this should be punished.

Juege Wylle said that when the appplication was made he thought it hest to allow the writ to issue because it contained no averment which was fatal, but if the petition had contained the averment that Ordway held the prisoners by authority of the House of Representatives, he would not have ordered the writ to issue. The petition merely states that these men were what authority, and the return states the fact wanting in the pelition. The resolution was enough, and on reflection he was satisfied that the Court should have taken judicial knowledge of the passage of the resolution, as all United States courts are required to take judicial knowledge of acts and resolutions of Congress. He doubted whether he should have issued the writ. The question involved had been settled long since in the case of Dunn against Anderson, reported in 6 Wheaton, page 204, when it was held that a man arrested by authority of either House of Congress could not maintain an action for trespass against the Sergeant at-Arms, and that the production of the solution was a sufficient justification. It was not for the